NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1868.

Messrs. SAULSBURY (Dem. Del.), BUCKALEW (Dem.

of morrow at 10 o'clock.

After some talk on the point, Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. .), suggested that no other legislation be taken up to-

upon the temple of justice.

The bill was passed over the veto by the following vote:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HUBBARD (Dem., Conn.) presented a re-

monstrance of citizens of Connecticut against the stamp-

The SPEAKER announced as the first business in order

the joint resolution to regulate the tariff for freight and

passengers on the Union and Central Pacific Railroads,

the question being on seconding the previous question on

Prelinghuysen,

Vol. XXVII No. 8,413.

WASHINGTON.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S LAST VETO-THE DEMOCRACY SPEAKING TO EMPTY BENCHES—THE PACIFIC RAILROADS—ALABAMA—ROSS BROWNE'S RE-PORT—NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE—THE NORTH GERMAN TREATY-WHISKY-ALIASKA-MOR-MONISM-THE SPURIOUS CHAMPAGNE CASES. TALEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 26, 1868. The scene in the Senate Chamber to-day while the latest Executive exercise of the veto power was under consideration, was in marked contrast with the spectacles of two years ago, when His Excellency first began to indulge in a series of Executive amusements of this class. Then the mere announcement of the veto was sufficient to throw the Capitol into a commotion and throng the galleries with an eager multitude. The subject was approached with profound gravity in the two Houses, and there was a careful count before the vote was taken to learn whether the necessary two thirds was certain. Judging from to-day, all that has been changed. The gallery has seldom been so sparsely inhabited as today, and never with a less appreciative audience On the floor, the apathy was marked. Nobody seemed interested in the speeches except those who made them, and they were all Democrats except one. The vote was taken at 6] o'clock, and the bill was passed over the veto by a strict party vote. It now goes to the House, where it will undoubtedly be passed by a two-third yete to-morrow, and then be

declared a law. In the House to-day the two Washburns, E. B. and C. C., occupied over an hour in denouncing the manner in which the Pacific railroad companies are building their roads at the expense of the Government. The debate between the friends and opponents of these roads was spicy and full of interest, not only to the members on the floor, but to the numerous outside auditors who are interested. The proposition to appoint a commission to regulate the tariffs for freight and passengers on the Pacific railroads was referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee. This was a clear victory for the friends of these roads, who seem to fear the existence of such a commission. A resolution to print 15,000 copies of Ross Browne's last report was vigorously opposed by several of the Territorial delegates, who asserted that Mr. Browne's report, in many particulars, is incomplete and false. These men from the westernmost portion of that great North-West about which we hear so much, discassed and wrangled over the report for an hour, and then the resolution was agreed to.

The treaty with the North German Confederation was taken up and passed, in Executive session, by the Senate, to-day. Several amendments were offered, but were voted down. The only change made was merely verbal, and occurs in the first article. It is a correction of Mr. Bancroft's erroneous translation of the German text. Mr. Bancroft rendered it citizens of the North German Confederation who etc. In its amended form the article reads "who have become," so as to make the treaty retrospective and cover existing cases. The treaty provides for free emigration, and that naturalization changes the nationality. The vote was 29 against 8. The ground of opposition was that the North German Confederation might, according to the provisions of the treaty, interfere with immigrants at any time before the expiration of the time for full naturalization, as Austria did in the "Koszta case."

The Committee on Reconstruction took up the consideration of the Alabama bill this morning, and Mr. Stevens submitted a new amendment which it is thought will wholly obviate any objections that may arise. It prohibits the States from changing the Constitution at any time so as to take away, without the consent of Congress, the right of suffrage which is guaranteed. The bill is now in charge of Gen. Farnsworth, who presented it to the House late this afternoon. Gen. Farusworth spoke an hour in favor of the bill, but no vote was reached. It is doubtful whether the bill can be passed in its present shape. Several amendments have been prepared and are to be offered when the bill again comes before the The Senate Finance Committee had a long discus-

sion to-day on the House amendment to the bill repealing the tax on manufactures, by which Collectors and Assessors are made responsible for their full collection of the whisky tax. The General sentiment of the Committee appeared to be against the amendment but no vote was taken. The Committee intend to consult the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue upon the advisability of its passage. The Collectors and Assessors are opposed to its passage, and have already sent on remonstrances. They allege, that should it become a law it will seave them enlirely at the mercy of unscrupulous persons. They hold that they should have the appointment of all the officers under them If they are to be held responsible for a proper administration in their respective districts. The Committee of Elections heard the argument

yesterday of Mr. McGroty, Gentile, who contests the seat of Mr. Hooper, Mormon, and to-day the Committee heard the reply of Mr. Hooper. The contestant received only a few votes, but he bases his opposition to Mr. Hooper on the ground that the sitting delegate belongs to the Church order of Melchizedec, and has, he alleges, taken the required oath of hostility to the United States, and is, therefore, disqualified from holding a seat in the House of Representatives. Mr. Hooper replies that Mr. McGroty has not produced proof of his charges. The Committee, it is supposed, will take definite action to-morrow.

Mr. Seward, it is understood, is considerably an neyed at the obstinacy, as he regards it, of the Foreign Affairs Committee in not only omitting to recommend an appropriation for the purchase of Aliaska, but in postponing its consideration indefinitely. At a special meeting of the Committee, which the Secretary induced Gen. Banks to call to-day in the hope of making some progress, it was determined to defer all consideration of the subject until after the impeachment trial. It is asserted, however, that the Secretary of State and Gen. Banks have made an arrangement with the Russian Minister, deferring the time of payment. The Russian Minister is empowered to take such steps as he may deem necessary, and has consented not to insist upon the stipu-

lations, at least for the present. The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of the House calling for the reasons in full why the Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommended the removal of James B. Steedman, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana, incloses a communication from the Commissioner, addressed to the Secretary on the 2d of December, as containing all the information in his possession. The Commissioner remarks that he knows of no other way to check or suppress frauds in the collection of tax on distilled spirits than by insisting upon increased fidelity and vigilance on the part of all those intrusted with the execution of the law. The Secretary says that Gen. Steedman's resignation is to take effect on the 16th of April, and that John Hancock has been nominated to the Senate to supply

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ren dered a decision in the spurious champagne wine cases. He holds that wines made by infusion of carbonic acid gas, and put up in bottles similar to foreign champagne wines, are subject to a tax of \$6 per dozen. All of the wines known as the spurious Champagne wines, between \$400,000 and \$500,000 worth of which were seized by Collector Shook in New-York some time ago, were put up as above described. This decision will not only bring a revenue to the Government, but drive out of use those fraudu-

The report that the confirmation of Charles Van Winkle, as Marshal of Virginia had been reconsidered and recalled is erroneous. An effort was made

to do this, but it failed. Mesers. Lincoln, Lawrence, and Ferry, the sub-

Committee on the new post-office, go to New-York next week to investigate matters connected with its

The Nicaraguan Congress has ratified a treaty with the United States.

The Secretary of State sent to the House to-day a report by Mr. Elliott C. Cowdin, reciting facts relative to silk culture. Mr. C. says that it is as easy for the United States as it is for England to immediately snpply herself with raw silk. On reaching New-York by way of California, it would be distributed not only among our own manufactories, but portions doubtless would be distributed to foreign countries. More especially may America be encouraged to prosecute the industry, in view of the exemption of our continent from the maladies among silk-worms now prevailing in Europe. When every silk country in prevailing in Europe. When every silk country in the world shall have become infected, then the supply must cease; and we are not far from that stage. oan and Australia being the only countries now

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received plot and field notes in the case of the claim of the Diana Gold and Silver Mining Company. Reese River District, Nevada, for 11 16-100 acres. The United States Deputy Surveyor reports that the ore in this lode, when ready for crushing, ranges from \$80 to \$100 per tun, and that the company's improveare estimated at fror. \$30,000 to \$40,000

After some take on other legislation be taken up tonight but this bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS would agree to any understanding
that would enable Senators to go home. He did not desire to speak to empty benches.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem., Penn.) spoke of the manner in
which the Supreme Court as it now exists was constituted, touching upon the legislation which at one time
increased the number of Justices to ten, and afterward,
for merely political reasons, diminished them to eight—
to be reduced to seven when a vacancy occurs. He spoke
of the bill which had been introduced into the House
with the purpose of preventing the Supreme Court from
exercising a function which Mr. Marshall, and all the
eminent jurists of the land, had ever regarded as one of
its highest and most indetensible rights; and why, he
asked, is that bill allowed to slumber here! Because you
find it will not answer your purposes, for two-thirds even
of the Court, which you have constituted, will not uphol
you in your unjust and unconstitutional legislation. He
special to the party in power to rest content with their
present triumphs, and to go before the people for their
decision, but implored them not to lay sacrilegious hands
upon the temple of justice.

The bill was nased door the people to the: Ex-Senator Foster has been urged by his friends to accept the appointment as one of the Judges of the Court of Claims, to supply a vacancy caused by the leath of Judge Wilmot. By direction of the President, Gen. Hancock has been granted leave to absent himself from Washing-

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, March 26.—The following causes were disposed of to-day:
No. 145. United States agt. Sieamship Nina semmes. Argued,
No. 165. United States agt. Eighty-seven bales of cotton marked J. H.

No. 147. White agt, Carman. Argued. No. 149. Burbank agt. Bug-low. Argued. No. 150 is to be the first case called on Friday.

XLTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, March 26, 1868. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a protest from the Legislature of Kentucky, reciting the wrong done that State in excluding its Representatives from the House of Representatives; also, a memorial from the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, praying for the removal of political disabilities from several persons named. Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition from the merchants of New-York, praying that the time during which Drawbacks are abbett to extend the Jan. 1, 1869. Committee on Finance. Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) reported favorably a bill to prevent and punish Figures on the Revenue, and for other purposes. Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) reported favorably, from the Committee on Finance, a bill to refund certain duties paid under protest.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) at 12:25 o'clock

On motion of Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) at 12:25 o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

At 14 o'clock the Senate teok up
THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) took the floor. He read the second section and the act of February 5, 1867 affected by it, and said that the effect of that act is to give any clitizen the right of habeas corpus when restrained of his liberty in violation of the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. This vetoed bill repeals that provision. Why do this, independent of all temporary considerations or party views! He would like to hear reasons from the Senators on the other side. In civil suits, when \$2,000 or more was involved, in the Circuit Court, a party was allowed to appeal to the Supreme Court. In a case now, where a man's life or liberty was involved, appeal to the Supreme Court. In a case now, where a man's life or liberty was involved, appeal to the Supreme Courts. He would ask the Senator from Illinois whether that did not give the right of appeal to the Supreme Courts. He would ask the Senator from Illinois whether that did not give the right of appeal in all habeas corpus cases up to that time! He thought it did. He deprecated the argument of the astute Senator from Illinois whether that did not give the right of appeal in all habeas corpus cases up to that time! He thought it did. He deprecated the argument of the astute Senator from Illinois whether that did not give the right of appeal in all habeas corpus cases up to that time! He thought it did. He deprecated the argument of the astute Senator from Illinois while the supreme Court was becoming burdened with business. It was a strange argument for depriving men of individual liberty; he had failed to point out any case in that Court, save the McCardie case, arising under this law; strange argument for throwing out of Court one whose life was in danger.

Mr. TRUMBULLI (Rep., Ill.) introduced a bill in relation to the qualifications of jurors, which provides that no person shall be

accused upon the crime charged, and give a true verdict upon the evidence; but the Court may, in its discretion, set aside such Grand or Petit juror.

RELIEF OF MANDFACTURES FROM TAXATION.

At this point the bill to relieve certain manufactures from internal tax, came over from the House. On motion of Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio), the Senate now concurred in the House amendments, and ordered a Committee of Conference.

THE VETO MESSAGE DEBATE RESUMED.

McCardle—continued Mr. HENDRICKS—took the position that his liberty, guaranteed by the Constitution, had been taken from him, and he therefore asked the protection of the Supreme Court, under the provisions of the Constitution, for trial by jury. Was not that bringing his case directly within the act of 1867, by which the Senator from Illinois (Trumbail) said it was not affected. If McCardle had unjustly criticized Congress, what crime had he committed other than a libel, in regard to which the Supreme Court said there should be a constitutional trial it This was denied him, aithough a foreigner was allowed an appeal to the Supreme Court. Why was it that Senators were not willing that the Supreme Court should pass upon their legislation. If More than half of the peopie of the United States had expressed their opinion against the constitutionality of their legislation, yet they talked about all the people of the United States. They had established a system of despotism in the South more odions than ever was established by Haynau, though he whipped women in the streets. When Senators denied the constitutional right of trial by jury, and made a law providing for a trial by a military tribunal, was it not of necessity, a case for the Supreme Court to decide which was the law! It was an effort to tr ke down the Judiciary, as the Executive had been stricken down in the last year. Do that, and all power of the country was in the hands of one department of the Government. Were they not five judges out of eight whom Mr. Lincoln appointed, and were they not confirmed with Mr.

laboring under very great disabilities. He (Stewart) had in that view made reference to the Supreme Court being overburdened with business. It was as much beyond the power of the Supreme Court to hinder Reconstruction as it was beyond the power of the humblest individual; thorefore Senators were not atraid of the Supreme Court. The presumption was that the Supreme Court would obey the law, which was clearly on the side of Congress.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) asked what was the charge against McCardle.

ainst McCardie. dr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon.)—Attempting a breach

against McCardie.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon.)—Attempting a breach of the peace, and inciting insurrection.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked whether an article in a newspaper could be a breach of the peace!

Mr. WILLIAMS replied that it might incite to it, Mr. JOHNSON Open., Md.) said the proceedings rest on four grounds: first, disturbing the public peace; secondly, inciting insurrection; third, libeling a General of the Army; fourth, obstructing the Reconstruction acts.

Mr. SZFEWART asked why, if the Supreme Court had jurisdiction over Reconstruction and power to declare that war has ceased, it had not exercised it before?

Mr. JOHNSON replied the Constitution provides that habeas corpus shall not be suspended in time of peace. The Supreme Court decided in the Milligan case that military tribunals could not try a civilian. The war ending in 1865, we had a problem to solve. Many officers of the Government, including, perhaps, the President, might be hed liable under the State laws for the necessary acts done during the war. The act of 1867 was specially provided to meet such contingencies, not for the protection of rights in the Southern States, as the Senator from Illinois had said.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) believed that the law of

om lilinois had said. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) believed that the law of the 5, 1867, was passed chiefly for the protection of lored citizens in the South, to protect them from opres-

SM. IRUMBULL (Rep., In.)

Feb. 5, 1867, was passed chiefly for the protection of colored citizens in the South, to protect them from opression under State laws.

Mr. JOHNSON replied that it was comprehensive, and covered all such cases. The question in the McCardie case was strictly judicial and legal, irrespective of the tribunal before which McCardie was tried, and every man would admit that it was to be decided by the courts and not by the military. The Circuit Court having refused to discharge McCardie, he applied to the Supreme Court under the act of February, 1867. The Senate held that that act did not authorize an appeal; that it did not cover the case of a habeas corpus originating in the Circuit Court, but only embraced cases in that Court upon appeals from a District Court. He had made a motion to dismiss the case from the Supreme Court for want of jurisdiction, and made an argument to that effect; but he failed by the unanimous vote of the Court, the Chief-Justice saying: "We are satisfied that this Court has jurisdiction to review the decision of the Circuit Court." We, therefore, thought the Senator's opinion that the Court did not vote that it had jurisdiction under the act of 1867, was an utter misapprehension. The Senator had urged upon them that the Creuit Court, from which the appeal was taken, had no jurisdiction. The Court answered that that was a question to be decided upon, the case was heard on its merits. They disposed of another objection in the same way. He had the highest esteem for the Senator show over the part of those who, if they had understood it, would certainly have opposed it. That its purpose was not to be interred from its title was manifest. On the 11th of March, 1867, this bill was reported in regard to appeals in revenue cases, which was unobjectionable. Mr. Johnson detailed the circumstances of its amendment and passage. He would not say that it was the object—that would be unparliamentary—but its effect was to conceal its pur-

the question being on seconding the previous question on Mr. Price's metion to refer to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) hoped that the previous question would not be pressed now, but that further discussion of this important matter would be allowed.

Mr. PRICE (Rep., Iowa) opposed any further discussion at this time, as a waste of public time.

Mr. HIGBY (Rep., Cal.) hoped that the House would not mistakenly suppose that the Pacific Railroad Committee is unfriendly to the objects of the joint resolution.

As Mr. Price insisted on the previous question, Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) demanded a call of the House. The House, on a division, refused to order a call of the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) demanded the Yeas and Nays. The vote was taken, and resulted in Yeas, 44; Nays, 80. So a call of the House was refused.

The previous question was then seconded by 63 to 37.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) called for the Yeas and Nays on ordering the main question. The Yeas and Nays were ordered, and the vote was taken with a like resolt.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) demanded the Yeas and Nays on the motion to refer.

The Yeas and Nays were ordered. on the motion to refer.

The Yeas and Nays were ordered.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., Ill.) suggested the reference
the joint resolution to the Committee on Roads and o Mr. PRICE had no objection to its reference to the Ju-Mr. FRICE had no objection to its reference to the Judiciary Committee as it involved a legal question.
Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., III.) wished to submit a proposition, namely: That this should be considered a test
vote, and that those who voted for the reference should be considered in favor of the Pacific Railroad Company's
maintaining their exorbitant charges. The latter part of
the sentence was almost inaudible on account of calls to
order.

Twichell, Upson, Van Hern (Mo.), Fun Trump, Washburn (Mass.) Weiker, Williams (Penn.) Wilson (Iowa), Windom, Woodcard-49.

Gen. Hawkins. Spanding. Woodcard-49, Glosbream; Lawrence (Ohie), Stone. Democrats in italic. Previous to the vote, the rule forbidding members to vote on matters in which they have a personal interest, was read at the request of Mr. Hollman (Dem., Ind.) BROWNE'S REPORT UFON DUR MINERAL RESOURCES. Mr. LAFLIN (Rep., N.Y.) reported resolutions for printing 15,300 copies of J. Ross Browne's reports on oar Mineral Resources, for the use of the House, and 500 copies of the Report of the Commission of Life-Saving inventions, for the use of the Treasury Department. The question of printing J. Ross Browne's Report, drew out Mr. Cavanagh, the delegate from Montana, who styled it a spurious report, which shurred over the great claims of Montana as a mining territory. Mr. Holbrook, the delegate from Idaho, regarded tith as a report which, though it contained much valuable information, did not dojustice to Idaho or Montana. Mr. Ashley (of Nevada) remarked that Mr. Browne would not deal in hyperbole and nonsense to please capitalists and speculators. Mr. AxTELL, commended the report as very valuable and perfectly trustworthy, and Mr. HIGBY took a like view of it. The resolutions were adopted.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

sense to please capitalists and speculators. Mr. AXTELL commended the report as very valuable and perfectly trustworthy, and Mr. HIGBY took a like view of it. The resolutions were adopted.

The Speaker presented various executive communications, including the following:

A menorial from the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina for the removal of political disabilities from John B. Ashmore and 42 other citiens of South Carolina for the removal of political disabilities from John B. Ashmore and 42 other citiens of South Carolina for the removal of political disabilities from John B. Ashmore and 42 other citiens of South Carolina for the removal of political disabilities from John B. Ashmore and 42 other citiens of South Carolina for the removal of the continuous in the House of Representatives.

A memorial and protest of the Rendey Legislature against the constitutional wrong and injustive of relating in the House of Representatives.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) called up the motion which Mr. Washburn of Wisconsin made on the 26th of February to reconsider the vote by which a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the Union Pacific Railroad, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Wils.) felt the Pacific Railroad to be a necessity. The bill of 1864 was a very improperly guarded bill, in which every restriction for the protection of the people that was contained in the act of 1862 was wiped out. He saw by this morning's Chronicle that another scheme was on foot to build a Pacific Railroad from Cairo through to Arkansas and New-Mexico: and he believed that this, and the other Pacific Railroad schemes now on foot, would require 200,000,000 at Aluding to the Sioux City Railroad, the asked the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Vindom) whether he had consented to any change in the law by which that road was to built in any other manner than was provided in the act of 1862.

Mr. WinDOM (Rep., Minn.) replied that he had never consented to any sand the act of the Railroad Company is to the charac

made their way to the floor of the House and into the seats of the members. He made a speech on that occasion, and challenged the various provisions of the bill and asked in that speech, who was willing to believe that should the proposed provisions of the law of 1864 become a law the remaining security of the Government would be worth a straw; but the House refused to adopt any amendment declining to subordinate the Government's security by a vote of 38 to 81, and the bill was finally passed on the report of the Committee of Conference. The House refused the year and nays and there is no record of any final vote. He had told the story of the legislation of the House on the Pacific Railroad bill of 1864 as it would go into the history of the country. In conclusion Mr. Washburne yielded three minutes to Mr. Price and then moved to lay the motion to reconconsider on the table. Agreed to.

BOUNTY FOR THE EIGHTY-FOURTH NEW-FORK.

Mr. VAN WYCK (Rep. N. Y.), by unanimous consent, offered a resolution calling upon the Paymaster-General to report why the members of the 84th New-York Volunteers, who served three years, have been allowed only \$850 additional bounty.

pose when there should have been disclosure. Bills like this were not to be passed on party grounds. The Constitution assumed that Congress would establish a Supreme Court. He hoped that they were not coming upon times when the Supreme Court was to be abolished. Mr. STEWART asked if this was not a political question—whether it is not for the political department of the Government to determine who are public enemies!

Mr. JOHNSON responded that the Senator had not thrown much additional light on the subject by that remark. The Supreme Court must hold to their authority to decide upon the constitutionality of laws or prove recreant to their coaths. If Congress were totally unrestructed despotism would certainly result. De Tocqueville, who seemed to have understood us better than any writer of our own literature, based his opinion of the great security of our individual citizens upon the fact that we have a Supreme Court. There are but two great powers—force and law. Law, whose voice, Homer said, "Is the harmony of the world." In view of the haste shown in the passage of the bill, would not the historian say that it was to avoid the decision of the Supreme Court upon the legislation of Congress! He was glad to believe that if the law was passed no such decision would be made.

Messrs. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.), BUCKALEW (Dem., 50 additional bounty.

The SPEAKER remarked that the resolution should call upon the Secretary of War for the information.

Mr. VAN WYCK modified the resolution in that particular.

Mr. VAN WYCK modified the resolution in that particular.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wis.) objected.

The SPEAKER remarked that the resolution was before the House by unanimous consent, and that an amendment could be offered to it. The resolution was amended and adopted.

Mr. ANDERSON (Rep., Mo.) reported a bill granting lands for the Iowa and Missouri State Line Railroad Company. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

RESTORATION OF ALARAMA.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.), from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the bill to admit the State of Alabama to representation in Congress, as follows:

Whereas, The people of Alabama, in pursance of the previsions of an act of Congress, entitied "An act for the more efficient Government of the Rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary theretch, have framed a Constitution of State Government, which is republican in form; and

In 30 days after the passage of this act.

Sgc. 3. That the said State of Alabama shall be admitted to representation in Congress and shall be recognized as a State only on the following fundamental conditions:

That the Constitution of Alabama shall never be so amended as to desprive any citizens, or any class of citizens of the United States, of the right to vote by the Constitution berein recognized; nor shall it be so amended, or changed, as to allow any person to vote who is excluded from office by the 14th article of the Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, until the disabilities imposed by said section shall have been removed in the manner therein prescribed; and Congress shall have been removed in the manner therein prescribed; and Congress shall have power to shall any amendment to the Constitution of Alabama, or any act of the Legislature of said State contrary to the provisions of this section.

Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Ohio) offered, as a substitute, the bill which Mr. Stewart introduced yesterday in the Senate. Bayard, Dison, McCreery, Potterson (Tenn.)
Buckolew, Hendricks, Morton, Saulsbury—9.
Duris, Mesers, Grimes (Rep., Iowa) and Corbett (Rep., Oregon) in favor had paired with Messrs, Johnson (Dem., Md.) and Vickers (Dem., Md.) against the bill.
The CHAIR appointed as the Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate on the Tax Exemption Bill. Messrs, Sherman, Williams, and Morgan, and at 64 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

Mr. POLAND (Rep., Vt.) withdrew the substitute which he had given notice of last week.

Mr. POLAND (Rep., Vt.) withdrew the substitute which he had given notice of last week.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio) moved to amend the bill by striking out the third section.

Mr. FARNSWORTH addressed the House in support of the bill, asserting that more than 7,000 white men had voted for the new Alabama Constitution.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.) addressed the House in support of the bill, in the name of the Republican party he asked Congress to admit Alabama, and to proclaim to every refractory rebel in the South, and to every Union man, that every State that will bring a Constitution providing, as that of Alabama does, for the right of every man to hold land and to vote, and exercise all other political rights, shall be admitted, even though terror and the threats of clandestine lynching and hanging may have kept some of the population from the polls.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Penn.) offered an amendment, providing that the right of suffrage shall not be denied or abridged in any State, except for treason, felony, or other crime infamous at common law, but that suffrage shall forever be universal and impartial, and that Congress shall have power to annul any act of Alabama in violation or deregation of the acts with regard to suffrage show the universal right, all legislation admitting the State into the Union shall be null and vold.

Mr. FARNSWORTH gave notice that he would move the previous question at 34 o'clock to morrow, and ask a

Mr. FARNSWORTH gave notice that he would mov he previous question at 31 o'clock to-morrow, and ask

rote at 44.

Mr. PAINE presented a memorial of the Chamber of
Commerce of Milwaukee for the reimbursement of ex-enditures in Milwaukee harbor.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS.

[By Telegraph.] Fast Day in Connecticut, April 10. Gen. Schofield has appointed Rush Burgess

.The boot and shoe bottomers in AlbanyA fire in Westborough, Mass., yesterday norning, destroyed the Parkman Store.

Mills Gibbons is on trial in Jackson, Miss., ... McLean & Monaghan's liquor store inAn Omaha dispatch says that they had the

... Fayerweather's Building, in Westborough,
Mass., was consumed on Wednesday night; loss, \$10,000.
... Samuel Shotwell, recently from Memphis, ... The Republican Convention at Lumbarton, N. C., nominated for Congress, yesterday, Oliver H. Dockery.

... The Oregonian sailed from San Francisco yesterday, with \$203,600 in treasure and 200 bbls. of flour for New York.

.... The Menceleys of West Troy have re-

....Mr. and Mrs. Green of Sandlake, Rensselaer County, are suspected of the murder of their child, and have fled.

....Judge Harrison of the Tennessee Supreme Court was thrown from a buggy last evening. He was severely injured. The Nicaraguan Government has con-

...L. M. Hawley, Collector of Taxes of Col-chester, Delaware County, has been arrested for altering the tax-roll of that town.

Mr. H. E. Rogers's paper mill, in Cheneyday night. Loss \$50,000.

....The Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky has been in sees for two days in Louisville, but has transacted no noteworthy business.

Nathaniel F. Johnson of South Deerfield, Mass., had his pocket picked of \$4,100 in the Springfield (Mass.) Railway depot yesterday.

Mr. Hays, an employé of the Superior Brick Works, was run over and killed on Wednesday at Torrens Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

. In the Virginia Convention, yesterday, af-

ter a proposal to disfranchise Rebel candidates and al who had voted for them had been defeated, disfranchise The schooner M. P., from St. John, N. B.

was wrecked at the mouth of the Penobscot Bay on the 21st. The captain and crew took refuge on an uninhabited island, and after 48 hours were rescued.

... The Hope Insurance Company embezzling controversy was concluded in the Louisville Court yes-terday by the discharge of D. G. Bly, the Secretary. John W. Arnold was discharged on Wednesday. Both had been accused of embezzlement.In the United States District Court in

Memphis yesterday, in the case of Samuel Reeves of Samisbury, N. C., agt. The Memphis and Charleston Rail-road, for damages to a lot of tobacco at Chattanooga dur-ing the flood last March, the jury returned a verdict for \$10,000.

HOLIDAY IN BALTIMORE-WELCOMING OF THE NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

BALTIMORE, March 26.-Business has been almost entirely suspended to-day, and everybody has united in a demonstration in honor of the officers of the steamer Baltimore, pioneer ship of the line of steamers between Bremen and Baltimore. A grand civic and military procession, composed of several regiments of the Maryland National Guard, the police force of the city, the fire department, and many civil associations, numbering in all about 7,000 men, headed by Gov. Swann of Maryland, the Mayor, and City Council, and all the municipal officers passed through the principal streets. Public and private buildings were handsomely decorated with the National colors, German flags, and banners of every description. While the procession was moving the church bells chimed, and other bells rang. The express companies brought up the rear with wagons loaded with freight, brought over by the steamer Baltimore. Almost every branch of industry contributed to make this one of the grandest demonstrations ever witnessed here. of the line of steamers between Bremen and

ANOTHER BANK ROBBERY. NEW-ORLEANS, March 26.—Fifty thousand dollars was stolen from the Canal Bank this morning. A package was made up containing that amount for express, marked to M. Morgan & Sons, New-York, and placed on the deak. While the bookkeeper turned to enter the remittance, the package was stolen. The bills are of the denomination of \$1,000. Ten thousand dollars reward is offered.

BRIDGING THE MISSOURI AT COUNCIL BLUFFS. BRIDGING THE MISSOURI AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, March 26.—The
Union Pacific Railroad Board of Directors made the location of the Council Bluffs Union Pacific Railroad bridge
across the Missouri River at Train's Table, to-day. The
action is final. Council Bluffs secures the passenger and
freight transfers and depot buildings within her corporate
limits. The citizens are jubilant.

POLITICAL.

CONNECTICUT.

GOV. HARRIMAN AND GEN. COCHRANE IN MID-

DLETOWN. MIDDLETOWN, March 26 .- Gov. Harriman of New-Hampshire spoke to-night in McDonough Hall, which was literally jammed. The Governor was followed by Gen. Cochrane of New-York. Much enthusiasm pre vailed. The audience was largely composed of ladies, and many Democrats were present. The Republicans of Middlesex County are very sanguine of marked success Harriman speaks to-morrow night at Suffield, Gen. Sickles in Brooklyn, and other prominent Republicans at various points. Voorhees is here for the Democratic side, but does not fire the Democratic heart as of yore.

GEN. GIBSON IN NEW-LONDON. NEW-LONDON, March 26 .- Lawrence Hall is filled in every part to-night by citizens of both sexes, who are listening to a thrilling address by Gen. Gibson of Ohio. The Republicans here predict an overwhelming defeat for the Democracy.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS AND THE ELECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: You referred in yesterday's edition to the fact that the New-York East Conference of the M. E. Church, would be in session in Brooklyn on April 6, the day of the election in Connecticut. I find, by referring to the list, that there are about ninety preachers connected with that Conference, laboring in Connecticut-all of whom are probably Republicans. As the fate of the State may depend on their being present, I would sug-State may depend on their being present, I would suggest that the local committees in the several villages where they laber kindly offer to pay their expenses to and from Brooklyn. Your idea that their congregations pay the amount is objectionable, because it would be indelicate for any minister to ask it, and that being a purely political matter, there would be objection to making it a Church matter. I have no doubt many of these ministers would attend to their sacred duty, without expecting their expenses to be paid. Yet, it is as you assert, a fact that many of them receive but a meager compensation for their labors, and it seems right to assist them.

Stamford, Conn., March 25, 1868.

CONNECTICUT.

REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH AT PORT JERVIS. Franklin R. Brodhead, Dem., was elected Supervisor for this town on Tuesday by 14 majority over Chas. W. Douglas—a Republican gain of 129 from last

POLITICAL ITEMS.

In the town of Blooming Grove, N. Y., the Republican candidate for Supervisor was elected by 25 majority. In Chester the Republican majority was 9, and

Some days ago the Secretary of the Lincoln National Monument Association of Springfield, Iil., sent a circular to every Justice of the Peace in the State, appealing for aid to raise funds for the early erection of the proposed monument over the remains of the venerated and lamented Lincoln. The circular sent to Mr. Justice mail, with the following indorsement:

"To the Lincoln Monument Association.
"Gentlemen: When I get in the notion of contributing anything for the support of your project to commemorate the life of the blackest villain and traitor that ever held an office of trust tendered by the American people, you will very likely hear from me. Yours in hope, "J. M. Springer."

Georgia papers publish the card of Judge David Irwin, announcing himself as Republican candi-date for Governor under the new Constitution. He says nothing of his political views, but a newspaper in this vicinity. The Atlanta Opinion, says: "Judge Irwin pledges himself, if elected, to 'administer the governnent according to the Constitution and laws,' etc. Judge Irwin is a gentleman of high character, a Union man, a Conservative Republican, and an advocate of reconstruc tion under the acts of Congress." In Blanco County, Texas, the registered vote

is 112 whites and a colored. The District Clerk returns 83 persons indicted for murder, 5 for assault with intent to kill, 20 for robbery, and 27 for theft of stock, with a fair show of other crimes. A Texas paper says that " the number of murders probably accounts for the small regis-

The Columbus (Ohio) Journal says: "The telegraphic report, coming from Alabama, that Admiral Farragut is talked of as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, will be read by those who know the galiant Admiral with irrepressible laughter. A more uncompro mising Republican and outspoken Radical is now living. While in Columbus. Farragut frankly and freely made known to many of our leading citizens his political views, and declared, in unmistakable language, his de-

It will be noticed that, while Senator Wade rupulously refrains from voting, Senator Patterson, the ain-law of the accused, votes every time. The virtu ous indignation designed for the interested parties who take part in the trial can there flud a proper object on

which to vent itself.

The Augusta correspondent of The Boston Advertiser says that a prominent Democratic citizen of Augusta, previous to the elector, opened his purseex-Collector of Customs from Wiscasset came to Augusta the Saturday preceding the election, and spent the Sabbath in missionary work, distributing " tracts for the people" in the shape of ten-dollar greenbacks.

The Rev. James Lynch, a colored preacher of Mississippi, and well known in Baltimore, challenges any one in the State to discuss the question of suffrage with him before the voters of the State. He remarks My color alone should be no objection to an acceptance of this challenge, inasmuch as it will take no part in the task. I will only use my heart, my brains, and my

Tennessee claims an additional (ninth) Representative in Congress, and proposes to elect one at large. Gen. John B. Rodgers of Van Buren County, a veteran Unionist and member of the State Senate, consents to run as the Radical candidate. The election is to be held November, when also the entire delegation to the XLIst Congress will be chosen, the Legislature, by a recent act, having both changed the time of election and made a new apportionment of the eight regular districts.

By the arrest in Troy of a drunken man, a search of his person, and his own confession, it appears that he-one Patrick Daley, from Saler, Washington County-and twenty others had just obtained their naturalization papers. Daley has been in the country but two years and seven mouths. It is believed that few if any, of the others were legally entitled to naturalization. Such cases show the looseness, if not the corrup-tion, with which the business is conducted, and also prove how easily the Democrats manufacture voters.

The Louisville Journal don't think Ben Wade a man of sufficient polish to fill the Presidential chair. It says of him that he is "the coarsest of the many coarse men whom the vicissitudes of the times have thrown into Congress." It is therefore strongly in favor of retaining the remarkably sober, polite, polished

A Boston paper urges George W. Curtis to settle in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, so that he may become eligible as a candidate for Congress from

The Louisville Courier advises the Democracy to steer entirely clear of the financial question in the ming campaigu.

The Tennessee Legislature passed an act authorizing the election by the State at large of an additional Congressman. The Knoxeille Whig says:

additional Congressman. The Knoxville Whig says:
At the moment of writing this, we have seen but one
announcement—that of Gen. John B. Rogers of Warren
County. Gen. Rogers is now a member of the State
Senate. He was a soldier under Gen. Jackson, on whose
staff he served when a mere lad. He is an unflinching
Republican, and hates the Rebel-Democracy as the devil
does holy water. Though advanced in life, the General
is a man of vigorous constitution and unimpaired intellect. If elected, he would make an industrious and faithfull Representative.

The New-Orleans Tribune gives the following capital contrast of the two Moseses, of whom Andrew is

the latest specimen:

The true Moses was the meekest of men; our Moses is the most mulish. The true Moses was a man of prayer; our Moses is a man of oaths. The true Moses was slow of speech, and had his brother for a monthpiece; our Moses unfortunately speaks for himself. The true Moses was a great law-giver; our Moses is a notorious law-breaker. The true Moses forsook Egypt, not fearing the wrath of its king; our Moses has gone down to Egypt for help. The true Moses turned his back on the foe of his country; our Moses has turned his back on his friends and the friends of his country. The true Moses "endured" to the end; our Moses has betrayed and abandoned the cause to which he swore allegiance. The true Moses led an oppressed people out of bondage; our Moses bromised to do it, but left them to their foes. The true Moses labored to save the people from the bite of flery serpents; our Moses has sought to have all the people bitten by them—i.e., by Copperheads. When the true Moses died, the children of Israel wept for him 30 days; when our Moses shall leave the White House for Tennessee, all the

people will say amen. The man who reeled into office ought to be ruled out.

Let mankind stop a moment and hold the breath while John H. Gilmer exhibits himself in reply to a proposition made in Congress that he, with others, be relieved of the political disabilities incurred by treason. Thus says Gilmer, and having said it, let us hope that the illustrious Gilmer feels, better ;

illustrious Gilmer feels better:

This is rather more than I can stand. I mean no offense to those who are embraced in Mr. Bingham's bill: but I assure my friends in and out of Virginia that I never have and never will ask any the least indemnity, excuse, or palliation for any one act, word or deed, previous to, during or since the late civil war. On the contrary, I now hold, as I have always held, that it is just such bad men as Eingham, Butler, Sumner, Stevens, Logan, Wilson, and Wade, who are the real traitors, Rebels, and conspirators of the age in which they live; seeking by their nefarious plots against the majesty of the American people to enslave their own race, that anarchy may rule, and they seize the reins of power under the lash of the "wards of the nation," for which said "high crimes and misdemeanors" they will ere long, on bended knees and with bated breath, implore the pardon which they now officiously presume to offer to their superiors in all the high attributes of the true American citizen.

During the session of the Massachusetts Re-

During the session of the Massachusetts Republican State Convention, a statement was made, concerning Gen. Grant's views on Suffrage, that is worthy of

record. It is this:

Early in April last, immediately after the adjournment of the first session of the present Congress, I called on Gen. Grant, at his office in Washington. He had that morning been informed of the auctions proposed to be raised by the President and Attorney-General in relation to the Reconstruction act, then just passed. After stating them, he remarked: "Congress ought not to have adjourned without some provision by which it could have assembled at any time," and also added, "They have passed laws by which ten States are to be reconstructed, and it is reasonable to suppose that some further legislaassembled at any time," and also added, "They have passed laws by which ten States are to be reconstructed, and it is reasonable to suppose that some further legislation may be necessary." I then said to him: "Perhaps this is not the first time we have suffered because Congress was not in session when it ought to have been," He asked to what I referred. "I replied that I always thought there should have been a session of Congress immediately after the overthrow of the Rebel armes." He assented, and I further added: "If there had been, is it possible that the present conflict between the Executive and Congress might have been avoided?" After a moment's reflection, he replied: "On the whole, I think it is better as it is. If it had not been for that conflict it is possible that reconstruction might have been accomplished without securing negro suffrage." I felt them that he fully recognized the fact that the war had established not only the power of the Government to maintain its own existence, but also the equality of the rights and privileges of all men under it.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE IN CON-

SULTATION-THE ARCADE. ALBANY, March 26 .- The Republican State Central Committee were in consultation to-day over the difficulties between the Radical organization and the Twenty-third-st. crowd in your city. A committee com disting of Gen. Merritt, Luther Caldwell, and H. D. Rob ertson were appointed to go to New-York and ascertain

whether they cannot heal the breach. An attempt to move forv and the Arcade Railroad was defeated in the Assembly to-night, because of a lack of a two-thirds vote. Enough votes, however, were cast in the affirmative to insure the passage of the bill in that branch of the Legislature.

The bill relative to legal advertising in New-York has been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading in Assembly. It was slightly amended by adding to the third ection, as published heretofore: "In case the paper selected by the Judges shall refuse to publish notice, sun mons or advertisement upon the tendering of the legal fee therefor, any Judge of the court offering such publication may direct that it be made in any other paper."
And also adding a fourth section: "But the publication of any notice, summons, complaint, citation or advertise ment commenced in such paper shall be continued until the legal requirement in reference to the time of such

publication shall be complied with." THE ERIE FIGHT IN THE LEGISLATURE. Although the argument before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly has ended, the fight on the Erie bill still continues. Every one is awaiting the Committee's action. The friends of the Eric Road have it in contemplation to amend the Bristol bill in the Committee of the Whole (if it ever gets there), so as to legalize only the issue of the \$10,000,000 of stock so much talked about; then add as an additional section the pro rata freight bill now before the Railroad Committee, and then change the title so as to make it constitutional. In this shape they claim that no unty member west of the Hudson will dare vote against it. This morning the Senate Investigating Committee of this railroad difficulty obtained permission to sit five

days longer. They are to make their report on Thursday. The Assembly was engaged most of the morning on the Supply bill. It was finally sent back to the committee for inor bills, of no general importance.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.
SENATE...ALBANY, March 26, 1868.
Bills were introduced incorporating trustees

Bills were introduced incorporating trustees for the management of certain funds now held by the Diocese of the Episcopal Church of Western New-York; relative to mortgages executed by tailroad companies; the bill provides that when such mortgages are recorded as real estate they need not be filed as chattel mortgages, incorporating the Empire Skating Rink Association in New-York; to promote mechanical towage on the canals in this State.

The Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Eric Railroad were given until next Tuesday to prepare and make their report.

Bills were ordered to third reading—Incorporating the West Side, Fulton, Newburgh, Geneva, and Fishkill Savings Banks of New-York. Changing the name of the New-York Ladies Educational Union. Incorporating the Ursuline Convent. Extending time for the completion of the New-York and Housatonic Railroad. Incorporating the veterans of the 22d Regiment, National Guard of New-York. The Yonkers Hospital bill. The West Fargus and New-Rochelle Town-Hall bills. Incorporating the Safe Deposit Company of Rochester, and the Niagara Water Works Company. For the relief of St. Mary's Church, New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the German Savings Bank at Morrisania.

New-York.

RILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the German Savings Bank at Morrisania.
Incorporating the Security Savings Bank at New-York.
Incorporating the Deaconess Institution of the Lutheran Church.

Authorizing the completion of Third-st., Brooklyn, improvement.

Authorizing the Syracuse Board of Education to trans-

fer a certain fund.

Making a more stringent law relative to storage of combustible material in New-York.

Incorporating the Buffalo Park Association.

Incorporating the Jamestown Driving Park Association.

Incorporating the Jamestown Driving Park Association.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a bill relative to steamboilers in New-York. It authorizes the Police Commismissioners to appoint inspectors of steam-boilers, who
shail make inspections of all steam boilers in their respective districts, and report every six months.

In the evening session the bill authorizing the Central
Virginia Copper and Gold Mining and Smelting Company
to issue 24,000, instead of 2,000 shares, was ordered to a
third reading. The bill authorizing Life Insurance Companies to invest in real estate, outside this State and
within a radius of 50 miles of New-York, was lost—18 to
15. A motion to reconsider was tabled. A bill concerning
Hell Gate Pilots was recommitted, on motion of Mr.
Genet.

ASSEMBLY.

The Annual Appropriation bill was ordered to a third reading.

A communication was received from Ward Hunt, presiding Judge of the Court of Appeals, announcing that the Court is in session in Albany, and ready to act upon the subject of the impeachment of Robert C. Dorn, as their duty may require.

Mr. LITTLE moved that two additional members be added to the Managers in the matter of impeachment of Robert C. Dorn.—Carried.

BULS PASSED.

Robert C. Dorn.—Carried.
BILLS PASSED.

The Canal Deficiency bill.
To provide for the erection of wharves and piers in Harlem River below Second-ave.
To amend the Syracuse Educational act.
Authorizing the City of Buffalo to subscribe to the capital stock of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad Company.

Authorizing the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General to appoint a Supreme Court Reporter.

In the evening bills were passed to extend the time for collection of taxes in Oswego City; to amend the charter of the Mutual Gas Light Company of New-York; to regulate the running of boats on the South and Hamilton Ferries between Brooklyn and New-York; to amend the act relative to the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga.

daga. Mr. KIERNAN moved to suspened the order of third reading of bills, and go into Committee of the Whole on the bill to incorporate the Arcade Underground Railroad Company. Lost—62 to 59.

NEW ORLEANS GOSSIP.

New Orleans, March 26.—Gen. Buchanan has assumed command of the Fifth military district The District Court has decided that the signature of Gov. Flanders to an act passed by the Legislature while Mr. Wells was Governor, and not signed by Gov Wells, is a constitutional approval by the Executive and that the act is a law. Under the anspices of the Prussian Consul and other prominent Germans, a subscription is on foot for the relief of the people of Easi Prussia, who are reported to have been reduced to a state of famine by the failure of the crops. The Rev. Dr. Beckwith, who was elected Bishop of Georgia, departed to-day for his diocese. In the case of Gov. Baker, on charge of perjury, the defense closed their testimony and asked for his discharge. The case was sent to the U.S. District Court.

OHIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. COLUMBUS, March 26.—A House committee was appointed to-day to select a site for an agricultural and mechanical college, composed of Messrs. Stickney Thompson of Columbiana, Thornhill, Colman, Leeta Sherwin, Gordon, and Cannon.